



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

through these openings more than 206 wagonloads of mud and filth were carried out and carted away.

The isolation hospitals received during the month 11 persons ill with yellow fever, 297 suffering from variola, and 1 sick with plague. Of these persons thus isolated, 6 died from yellow fever, 115 from variola, and none from plague. There were under treatment at the end of the month 1 person suffering from yellow fever, 166 persons suffering from variola, and 4 from plague.

The thermometer attained as its maximum during the month 28.8° C., and its lowest point was 12.4° C., while its mean for the month was 20.45° C.

Sanitary report of Rio for week ended June 26, 1904.

During this week there were in all 368 deaths from all causes. Of this number, one was caused by yellow fever—a female nonresident between 40 and 50 years of age—with 3 new cases reported; 2 were caused by plague, with 3 new cases reported, and 76 were caused by variola, with 200 new cases reported. At the close of the week there were 5 cases of plague in the Paulo Candido Hospital, 1 case of yellow fever in the Sao Sebastiao Hospital, and 233 cases of variola in the same hospital. Measles, leprosy, and enteric fever caused no deaths. Scarlet fever caused 1 death, whooping cough, 1; diphtheria, 1; grippe, 14; dysentery, 1; beriberi, 3; malarial fevers, 6, and tuberculosis, 51.

The deaths occurred as follows in regard to locality: Deaths in homes, houses, hotels, etc., 226; in civil hospitals, 79; in military hospitals, 4; in Santa Casa de Misericordia, 50; in asylums, convents, etc., 1; in vessels in port, none, and locality unknown, 8.

By ages as follows: 78 in the first 12 months of life; 47 in first 5 years; 5 to 10 years, 11; 10 to 20 years, 27; 20 to 30 years, 63; 30 to 40 years, 49; 40 to 50 years, 29; 50 to 60 years, 31; more than 60 years of age, 32, and age unknown, 1. Natives of Rio de Janeiro, 295; others, 72; nationality unknown, 1. The daily mortality was 52.57, as compared with 52.42 for the previous week, and 40.85 during the corresponding week of last year.

The annual coefficient of deaths on a basis of 850,000 people as the estimated population was for this week 22.65 per 1,000 of the population.

The thermometer recorded as its maximum 25.9° C. on the 22d instant, and 14.3° C. on the 25th instant as its minimum, with an average temperature for the week of 19.29° C. On the 24th instant there was a rainfall of 5.43 mm., and on the 26th instant a fall of unmeasurable quantity—a few drops; all other days were fair and clear.

CANADA.

Inspection of immigrants at Quebec.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Billings reports, July 26, as follows: Week ended July 23, 1904, number of immigrants inspected, 229; number passed, 221; number detained, 8.